Busmess Netices.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAPR

FORE THE BURGLARS.

AND PRISERVES #500,000.

Means, Henricon & Ca., No. 221 Broadway.

Generalizers: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the drift pipers of the desperate attenued made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Bo plan-priof safe made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Bo plan-priof safe made by you for our Bink a few years ago. Although our vanit was been afterned; built and provided with beary Doors and the best of Lecks, the attempt opan the vanit was successful.

The opaner independed in undermining the Venit by disting a tound some incoming for long under the adjoining building, and teaminating at the base of the Vault lettle. Here they commenced their openations upon a lurse scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stans foundation, which was strongly hald in coment, they are shed the large flag stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-section of great power, and the interfer of the Vault thus transled.

the floor of the Vanit. This stens was become by means of a Jack-accur of great power, and the interfer of the Vanit thus reached. Your Safe new because the great point of effect, and bravely did it resist every effect, helding secure his critic trust (property amounting to \$500,000) against all the tools and ingenting or the Jurgiary.

relars. The first great aim second to be to drill into the safe, but

add, for the benefit of the partie and to your erroit, that has they even smoothed in writing through the dates assing a shell of the Safe, which there tid not do, two three more of the businesses of notice of the more tendent and each of these, in our applical would have given the more two by than the single one by which they were so concludely further.

When the trust resurrous of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work from Safesiales sight to Monday mersion, the good number of the heat of not in their possession and the skill and legenalty displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safes.

Your Safe.

We wish you to said the large Safe purchased by us at your steep, to ear new Booking House in Oreenwich st., and as seen we get moved you shall have the old one or a treplay.

President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are harbed to call and see the above safe, which is ow on exhibition at our store. The public me harbed be set and see the more are, which is now on exhibition at on store.

Hyperical Champion Bernstan Proper Sayes, unde of Boiler Iron, lines with Human & & France's new potent Caver Alliants Iron, lines with cannot be diffied, and inside cashing of Bars of Seed, are the only reliable security from Bank robbers and extent there. Parent Champion & Francisco Francisco

WISE COUNSELS FOR THE YOUNG can be had in "The Invalid's Medical Confident," published by the under-signed for the benefit of persons who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premitere Bossy, &c., supplying the means of one. In-product resurrity and youthful indiscretions are summarily dispolar. Theretands have halled this little work with desight. und date their restoration to negatives in society from their first person of its interesting pages. Sand your address, with a threecont stamp for return postage, to Dr. John B. Oconn & Co.,

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD,

Absolutely pere: made by a process which is declared, by the College of Physicians in Lendon to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the matritions and polatisis qualities of the whost are processed; asked without yeast, taking powders, uladies, or any corrupting ingredient keeps model for how days; never sours; contains twice as much natrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sole at the bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sole at the bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sole at the bread of Maxie. Sold, sho, at No. 448 others, one door not red above life it.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to familles in this pate of the city.

LADIES' BRACELETS AT

BAUGAINS. Ladies' Band Bracelets, \$1 and \$2 each; usual price \$3 and Ladio, Link Bracelets, \$2 and \$3 each; usual price \$4 and \$6 each. Ladies
Street Chain Br velets, \$3 and \$5 each; usual price \$6 and CRO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

ZOUAVE FEZ CAPS. In any quantity and at short notice.

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DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATRIC BILIOUS PILLS,

Dr. Gistord's Homopathic Biliots Pills, No. 34, Dr. Gistord's Homopathic Biliots Pills, No. 34,

Dr. Gippond's Hospoparine Billors Philes, No. 38.

These Phis like all pure Homeopathic Renedles, produce no pain, sickness of atomach, or any unessiness wintscover, but one classes by acting directly upon the organs affected, discreby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal condition, and their effect is perceptible only as they commence to correct norms any other effect over destrable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of health.

They are prepared with spatial reference to the various Billors and produced the system of perfect condition of health.

They are prepared with spatial reference to the various Billors and produced the system of perfect of the various Billors, and the produced of the various and produced the system of perfect and perfect the various below the perfect of the various of the various perfect of the various of perfect the perfect of the various Billors and perfect the perfect of the various below the various below

time, however, and cared.

Twenty-free conds per box, or five boxes for \$1, with book, and trees.

Purply free conds per box. send by mail tree of charge.

Address Financ Len, No. 156 William et , Now York.

Sold at Rushton's No. 10 Actor House, Nos. 417 and 449 Broad
way, and by John Meakin, No. 579 Broadway; also, in Stock
lyn by Mrs. Hayes No. 175 Failton at, and Mime. No. 217 Fail
ton at, and by Droggats and dealers generally.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES

At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved 1300, Check, new style Hemmer. Binder, Cerder, &c., 565 Broadway

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PROCLAMATION.

Consumption, Conglia, Colds, and Croups,
Broachitis, Whooping Congli.
Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Sore Threat, Spitting of Blood.
And all other Polimonary Affections,
We preclaim a never-fulling roundy. "Tis Dr. D. Javye's
Tractions."

Frincipalant.
Sold by Hungain & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 556 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

D. S. BARNES,

Wholesale and Retail Medicine Depor,

We temoved from Park row to
No. 202 Broadway,
between Fulton and Johnst. Attention Invited to the Retail Department

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE Cooks-the most accurate timescepers in the world.

Spenny & Co. No. 437 Broadway.

ATTENTION! A GREAT NOVELTY!
THE UNION PAPER NECKTIE.

Red. White, and Blue, with Stars.
Patent applied for Manofactured only by SETTH &
BROUWER, No. 35 Warren-st., N. Y.
At wholesale only. Price \$1 per dozen.

Any gestleman can wear them.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.- Warm weather, so trying to invalids, is now upon us. Those prestrated with weak-ness and enervation should use Holloway's Pills. They pu-rify and enrich the blood, giving strength of body and buoyancy of spirits.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 31 Barday-st.
Sold and applied at Execution's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bendert.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insention must be authoriteated by the name and endorse of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All bushess letters for this office should be addressed to "Tar Tarints," New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Water is being let into the canal to-day, and reports from all etations show that the canal is in excellent condition throughout.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—The Brook-Tyn Eastern District Fire Department held an election on Mouday night for five Assistant Engineers. The

contest was an unusually spirited one, and a large vete was polled. The following gentlemen were elected: Geo. W. Tompkins, of Engine Co. No. 9; Harvey Mangam, Engine Co. No. 5; John Hanson, Engine Co. No. 4; Thos. M. Doyle, Engine Co. No. 13; Chas.

-Col Abraham Van Vechten of Albany has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, a post he has before held, and for which he is well qualified. The Department has lately had the benefit of the services of Major Patrick.

-Capt. John C. Robinson commands at Fort McHeary-not Capt. Sedgwick, as has been stated.

New Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

Advertisements for The WEERLY TREBUSE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The steady increase in the city circulation of Tue THERENE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Dismionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at Tire TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship Champion will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a.m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

Ohio has offered for the war 81,000 volunteers since the President's proclamation two weeks ago, and of that number 31,000 have been accepted.

The Virginians are said to be forming a large military camp at Dunfries, on the Potomac, about 25 miles below Washington.

Two kundred men of the 8th New-York Regiment have entrenched themselves on an eminence ten miles from Annapolis, commanding the Baltimore road. They have two pieces of artillery.

By the Adriatic, from Galway April 23, we have two days later intelligence from Europe. The news is unimportant. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Consols, 917 a 92.

A report was in circulation at Washington vesterday that the President had proposed an armistice of sixty days. The report was totally

We present this morning several interesting letters from our Georgia correspondent. He states that though there is much warlike enthusinsm among the ignorant masses of the South. there is great want of means to equip and transport soldiers, and a marked depression among the leaders since the news of the tremendons uprising at the North, for which they were totally unprepared.

It is reported on tolerably good authority that the vote against Secession in the Virginia Convention was 50, instead of 16, as given out by the leaders. Every effort has been made to conceal the strength of the opposition, which, there is no doubt, was much more considerable than has been represented.

Three thousand New-Jersey volunteers will embark to-day on twelve propellers, and be conveyed through the canal to Bordentown, and thence down the Delaware to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, through which, and down the coubt this will be done at last; but not until the Chesapeake Bay, they will proceed to Annapolis. The propellers will each be armed with two gans.

The extra session of the New-Jersey Legislature opened yesterday with an able Message from the Governor. He recommends a loan of \$2,000,000, a State tax of \$100,000, the purchase of 10,000 stand of arms, of field pieces and munitions of war, and the raising of four regimonts buside those which the General Government has called for. The bills for these measures will be passed without delay.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Legislature of Maryland has declared against Secession by an overwhelming vote, and has declared that the United States troops have an undoubted right to pass through the State. Baltimore shows the United States flag on her public buildings, and will rebuild the railroad bridges and invite the United States troops to pass through her streets. The revolution in sentiment seems to be complete.

The Baltimore steam-gun will discharge 300 balls in a minute. The range is accurate up and down, but the balls are liable to hit wide of the mark on one side or the other. Its range is about 100 yards, and it can be worked so as to discharge in any direction. The whole machine weighs 6,700 pounds, and is about the size of a steam fire-engine. The impression of most of those who have seen it is that it will not be of much service.

The Toronto Globe, in an able and friendly article on American affairs, remarks that the impatience of our people is dangerous to the Government-that consideration is due to the stupendous and delicate task the President has before him, and that his hand should be strengthened, and not weakened by ignorant and senseless clamor, which only perplexes the national councils. This is good advice, and should be heeded. But our people characteristically expect everything to be done in twenty minutes, while war, to be successfully carried on, must sometimes make haste slowly. Another national characteristic is to desire to see everything in the papers, forgetful of the fact that secrecy is an important element of military operations, and that the Government may be hard at work without saying anything about it.

Mr Douglas made an address to the Illinois Legislature on April 25, urging immediate action in support of the Government. He reminded his hearers that so long as there was a hope of peace he had prayed and implored for compromise, but now, when the rebel leaders threatened that their flag should float on the Capitol at Washington and on the Hall of Independence-now that they had begun a war of aggression on the best Government on earth, now that all propositions of peace had failed, there was but one course left to the patriot, and that was to rally under the flag and around the institutions of Washington. Jefferson, Hamilton and their compeers. The

for war. The more prompt and energetic the movement, and the more important the numbers, the shorter will be the struggle. His remarks were greeted with vehement applause by the Legislature and spectators.

The Chief Justice of Vermont, who was in Richmond on Friday last, estimates the Robel forces there at 11,000, and thinks there are 15,000 more at points south of Richmond, and on their march northward. Gen. Harney, however, who returned yesterday from Richmond, whither he had been taken as a prisoner, states that there were very few troops there. As his fidelity to the Union is questioned, his statement does not have the weight which would otherwise belong to it. We print elsewhere a curious letter from the

Governor of Kentucky to the editor of The Louisville Journal, in which he complains of the ininstice done him by statements that he has furnished arms to the Secessionists. He denies that he has done so, and declares that he gave a flat refusal to the demand for troops made by the Confederate Government. His intention he says is to arm Kentucky in order to defend her if necessary against all invaders, and he desires particularly to put her in a condition to act as mediator between the contending sections. He gives as a reason for not assembling the Legislature the cost of the session, "from \$20,000 to \$50,000-" an expenditure the finances of the State were "little able to bear." This is a significant admission, and is true not only of Kentucky, but of several others of the Slave States, which, with very scanty resources, are rushing into a war whose weekly expenses will be reckoned by mil-

The uprising of the North for the support of the Union and the Government has struck the Southern leaders with amazement as well as consternation. Here is what The New-Orleans Picayane said on getting the news by telegraph: Proquene said on getting the news by telegraph:

"We are unwilling to believe the telegraphic retarts of the tela apository of the majority of the endiests of the City of New-York, who have ever professed to be the friends of the South, and the appointment of Bleck Republications as their vote in the late Presidential contest exhibited. We know that there are good men and true three, who are willing to stand by the South to the late. We have been informed by a gentiuman lately from that city, that all the telegraphic reports from thence in relation to this apostney of New York editions are enormously emergenced if it he not so, the charge is certainly very extractionary. What has become of the inner procession of the base of New-York City, which turned on seven miles in length, in operation to the Wide Awakara? We shall way for conformation before we are willing to believe in the apostney of New-York City."

It was undoubtedly the hope that one-half the people of the North would side with them that prompted the leaders of the rebellion to go forward as boldly as they have done. As a general thing Jeff. Davis and his confederates have little more-knowledge of the North than the Chinese have of Europe, and their ignorance has led them into the absurd belief that the Free States would suffer anything rather than go to war.

A carious illustration of the facility with which the most absurd rumors will gain currency in Wall street is afforded by the belief which prevailed yesterday in certain circles in that part of the city, according to which peace is soon to be made between the Rebels and the United States. Now, the only terms of peace, which would not provoke a revolution in all the loyal States, would be the unconditional submission of the traitors, the abandenment of the Montgomery Government, the surrender of the stolen Federal property, and the return of all the Seceding States to obedience to the laws. We have no main question has been debated in one or two considerable battles. Until they are beaten in war the Secoders will never abandon their great conspiracy; and the sconer and the more decidedly they are beaten, the better for all concerned. On the other hand, the People of the North and West are resolved that the business shall now be disposed of forever; that Rebellion shall be crushed, and the Integrity of the Republic maintained. As matters now stand, it would be as dangerous to attempt to put off on them any half-way settlement as it would be impossible for Jeff. Davis and his compeers to return to their duty until compelled by force to

THE VITAL QUESTION. That life-long Nullifiers and Disunionists, Tho have been plotting the destruction of our Union for the last thirty years, should avow the most anarchical sentiments with regard to our Federal pact, does not surprise us. Traitors by education and habit, they have no loyalty to renounce, no country to abjure. But that the so-called Ution men of the South should coolly assume the bases of Secession as self-evident truths, does amaze us. Yet from John Bell and William C. Rives down, we have not yet heard from one Southern Unionist a clear admission of the right of the Government to a loyal support from the citizens of our several States. On the contrary, they all quietly assume the power of the author ities of a State to relieve the citizens from all obligations to the country, and thus affirm the right of Delaware or Texas to dissolve the Union at pleasure. Thus the late Unionists of Little Rock, Arkansas, headed by Albert Rust, late M. C., and a supporter of Douglas, have issued a manifesto announcing their flop-over to Secession, whereof the following are the essential paragraphs:

The employment by the Federal Government of its military power and material resources, which have been supplied slike by all the States of the Union, to compel any of them to submit to by all the relation, is utterly opposed to the spirit and theory of our institutions, and in a little while would reduce the States which constitute the weaker section, to the condition of mere appanages or provinces to the dominant and stronger section

which amendy itself would be preferable.

"The South is 'our country'—and while we are satisfied that,
up to the moment when the Government at Washington comted the felly and wickedness of making war upon the secoded States, the conservative party in Arkansas was largely in th ascendant, we cannot believe that her soil is politted by a being base and cowardly enough to stop to consider, in easting his lot in the unequal erough in which sho is engaged, whether she is 'right or wrone,'"

-No man who thinks can fail to perceive that the doctrine here asserted as indubitable strikes at the root of any Federal Government or efficient Union whatever. According to these Union magnates, any State may resist and dely the Federal authority at its own good pleasure, and there is no appeal or hope of redress. No Goverument can subsist without revenue; and any State, according to these Unionists, may nullify the revenue laws within its own jurisdiction, and thus compel their abandonment elsewhere, since

throughout the United States. It this be sound Government may close the rebel ports without a doctrine, then the Federal Constitution is a humbug, for the old Articles of Confederation were better and stronger.

But the whole fallacy is summed up in the de-

claration-" The South is our Country." This is precisely antagonist to the fundamental assumption of Washington's Farewell Address, How those who regard a section as their country can ever have even wished to be considered Unionists, we cannot imagine. Arkansas is going out of the Union, and these 'nionists are going with her, because they con-

sider the South their country, and hold it base and cowardly to consider whether she is right or wrong. It such are the views of Arkansas, we marvel-not that she is about to secode from the Union, but that she ever sought admission into it. She certainly never belonged in it.

NO HALF MEASURES. The West has done well for a beginning, but

the has still a good deal of work before her. The Mississippi River, she must remember, is under her peculiar care, and as she is pledged that it shall not be closed by rebels to the injury of the commerce of the country, so she is ound to see that it is not kept open for the aid and comfort of our enemy. To distress a fee in every way, to deprive him of the luxuries and even of the necessaries of life, to stop his trade, to undermine his strength, and to starve him into submission, are measures justified by war. Not that we propose, in our contest with the South, to follow their example, if, indeed, it were possible that a people trained in the arts of peace and amenities of civilization could imitate the savage ruffianism which has necessarily been encendered by isolated plantation life, where there can be but little social culture, and where there is perpetual conflict with slaves, a conflict of servile vice with the unrestrained passions of irresponsible power, We think, for example, an army of 13,500 Northerners would not exert its whole force to erush out a half-starved garrison of a hundred men; nor that, if they did, they would ply their batteries when the fee had ceased firing, and were handing water to save themselves from being burnt to death; nor that they would continue to pour hot shot and shells upon an enemy evidently beyond defense, and over whom waved a flag of truce. We do not think that in any Northern city it could possibly happen that, when obnexious troops were passing through it whom it was desirable to crush, the populace would wait till one small company was detached from its fellows, and then attack it with a most overwhelming force, much of it placed in the upper stories of houses. And we are quite sure that, in times of peace, the Northern people are utterly incapable, whatever fanaticism might possess them, of throwing women into dungeons, and turning them, at length, unprotected and impoverished, into the street, or of tarring and feathering, of whipping, of mutilating, and of langing men, because either were suspected of holding opinions not agreeable to the mob. We are certain that the rudest of the least-civilized roral district, or the roughest of any city "Roughs" north of Mason and Dixon's Line, are incapable of standing by with jeers and laughter to see the backs of naked women cut up with cart-whips or hout with devilish joy and laughter while men tied to tree or lamp-post are slowly roasted by green-Therefore shall we imitate the South no more

n war than in peace. But, nevertheless, we sean to conquer them-not merely to defeat, but o conquer, to SUBJUGATE them-and we shall do this the most mercifully, the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their fire-sides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children. It is little enough the slaves will do when masters are at the wars, and to be it known that the confiscation of the property of idle and wasteful is the least harmful thing in all rebels will be enforced in all rebellious which they are likely to engage themselves There will be little cotton raised in the Southern States this year, and that little must pay the enhanced expense of a new route to market, if allowed to go at all, the price thereof to be returned in the bare necessaries of life, in limited quantities, at starvation prices. The whole coast of the South, from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, must be a solitude, save from the presence of a blocknding squadron, so that no relief shall come in to the beleagured people from the sea. The other great highway, the Mississippi, it is the duty of the West to hold, and to prohibit its use, either partially or totally. as the obstinacy of these infatuated rebels shall promise to be of a shorter or longer dura-The South, even in the best of times, tion. never feeds herself, and the want of productive force and productive will, makes this more impossible this year than ever. It is in the power of the West literally to starve her into submission. Even now but little, we hear, goes down the Mississippi, except from St. Louis, and all that trade, and any that should seek an outlet from the Ohio, could be put a stop to by sufficient force at the mouth of the latter river. The West can drown or starve the lower country, as it pleases, if a continued rebellious obstinacy shall compel the North to accept the alternative. Cairo is already possessed by a

strong body of troops, but a sufficient force should be placed in the river, and all trade stopped at once. It will not be long before there is nothing left to eat in all the South-Western And the measure is as wholesome a one for the East as the West. If Maryland goes out of

the Union, and Baltimore continues contumacious, the same means of coercion should be resorted to. If Baltimore should be anything more than the name of an extinct city after the secession of that State, not another barrel of flour, not another bushel of corn, not another hog, not so much as a spring chicken, should be allowed to approach her by land or water rtalf-way measures will not do with an enemy who will conquer us and descerate all this fair land with their accursed barbarism, unless we conquer

RLOCKADE.

The suggestion that, before enforcing the blockade, our Government is required to give sixty or ninety days' notice to certain countries with which we have treaties to that effect, is simply absurd. That stipulation relates solely to a blockade by our Government of foreign ports; our right to close our own ports is not affected marmur of protest. We trust it may seed them all up at the earliest moment possible.

PERSECUTION AT THE SOUTH. This war is to be, on the part of the rabels;

war of craelty. At sea, it was be consider

by pirates, and on land, when the opportunity offers, by many mas mobs. The experiment of an attack upper troops, however, like that at Baltimore, is not likely to be repeated, not from the want, indeed, of will on their part, but because the chance is not likely to be offered them on ours. But the persecution of peaceful people in their quiet homes is becoming a marked feature of the violence and cruelty which will, more most stringent despotism is exercised over all and more, characterize the rebellion. Already, throughout the rebellious States, the persons in favor of the Union, and not these only, but those who are not in favor of Seces sion. The number who have been already banished it is impossible to tell, as they fly uncount ed through all parts of the country; but from the few whom, by chance, we kappen to fall in with in this city, we know that the persecution s general and the flight universal. As in the days of the old French Revolution, it is enough that a man be suspected to bring upon him the eamity of the Secession mob, and the test of an oath to the rebellious State is at once offered. Nor is an oath enough; the suspected person must enroll at once to serve in the army or in the home-guard, to protect the country from the Northern enemy, and the enemy soon still more dreaded on their own plantations and at their | Such is Southern liberty. own firesides. But this is only in the Border States. Further South, the man on whom suspicion points had better fly for his life before worse comes of it.

We have seen in this City, within three days, whole families-men, women, and children-who have thus been compelled to escape from Virginia, and were glad to escape with their lives, They have left farms and houses, implements and furniture, horses, cattle and produce, as spoils to the mob. Sometimes they have been permitted the use of their own teams to reach the nearest railway stations; but once there, they have left burnes and carriages standing at the roadside for the nee of whomsoever chose to take possession, and have got into the first train, stripped of all their worldly wealth, except the clothes they stood in. Only two weeks ago, we had from the lips of the head of a family, an account of their escape. At 12 o'clock at night, he received notice that they must leave within twelve hours, less he took the eath of allegiance to Virginia, and misted in a local company. He swore that the last film God" he would never raise his hand arrest the flag under which he and his had always found protection. In the morning, they effected their escape, leaving even the breakfast-table 'as they rose from it. This man has left behind him not less than \$50,000 worth of property, of which now, no doubt, his rebel neighbors are in the full enjoyment. These are examples merely of numerous instances. The persecution which has already been brought against hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons, compelling them to fly for their lives, has brought upon that class which is reluctant to engage in rebellion all the horrors of the most relentless war.

We have no doubt that the sufferings of all these persons will be in due time considered by Government. But that is not enough. In the mean time they are exposed to loss and suffering for which there can be, in the nature of the case, no compensation. The fright, the exposure, the serrow of women and children driven from home, the temperary poverty, the necessity of beginning life anew-all these things are wrongs for which there can be no pecuniary compensation. It may be that there is no remedy, mob is as unreasoning as an angry beast; but there may be, at least, some attempt to check this persecution. The Government should make persecutions shall be compensated out of the confiscated property.

SOUR GRAPES.

"Where you gawen, Sawney?" asked a Scotch laird of a countryman whom he caught crawling through the fence of his fruit-garden. "Bock "agen," (suiting the action to the word) was Sawny's prudent response.

Our remoter Southern exchanges are full of xultations over the certain capture of Washington, which they all suppose to be just at hand. Alex, H. Stephens came up through North Carolina and Virginia, shouting "On to Washington!" at every station, and was cheered to the echo by thousands. To take Washington by a rush, seizing the President, the Cabinet, and Gen. Scott, is the daily topic and nightly dream of all the more distant rebels. But up this way they seem to have thought better of it since the New-York and Massachusetts regiments opened the road by Annapolis to the Capital. Gov. Letcher now thinks it not best to seize Washington-at present; and so says The Charleston Mercury. It is a decidedly good idea of theirs, and they are likely to cherish it for some time,

REACKRALL THE TRAITORS. An election is to be held to-morrow for the

office of Recording Secretary to the American Institute, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thos. McElrath. The office is worth \$1,500 : year, and is one of much influence among Agriculturists and Inventors. As a place of trust and honor, it should be filled by a gentleman of unimpeachable patriotism, as well as of varied acquirements, and such a one, no doubt, con be found among those who aspire to it. As the In. stitute is, in a measure, the expresentative of Northern industry and iscerests, certainly so important a post m it should not be occupied by no whose sympathies are with the rebellious Secessionists of the South. Among the candidates for the vacancy is Mr.

William Lawton of New-Rochelle. What his other qualifications may be we know not, but we are informed that he has been all Winter loud in his expression of a fellow-feeling for Treason, and that even the late outbreak of loyal sentiment of devotion to the Union has failed to convince either his judgment or appeal to his patrietism. In times like these, no better test can be applied to any man who is a candidate for any public station. No man should be tolerated in a place of public trust who shows himself to be an enemy to his country when its very existthe most stupendous and unanimous preparation all l'ederal taxes and imposts to be uniform pleasure the ports within its own limits, and our less should one be chosen knowingly to such a parage. They may be such a

position. Better should the office of Secretary of the Institute remain altogether empty than be occupied by such a man as Mr. Lawton

UNION MEN IN VIRGINIA.

Trelawney, who had served aboard a pirate in the Indian seas, was once asked what they did with their prisoners. He replied that they never has, any; for, on taking a vessel, the captain always sent some Bialays to take possession of her, who soon sent back word that there was nobody on board but themselves. This saved all trouble with or danger from prisoners. Virginia is profiting by the Malay example.

Her people are soon to vote for or against Secession; so, in the slaveholding part of the State every man who wall not come out for Secessio is being hunted away. The dragenuades of Louis XIV. are being largely imitated, and of course the sudden conversions are numerous. Those who will not declare for Secession are driven of with their clothes and what they can take in their hands, and those who saigrated from Free States are especially obnexious. One of there-Mr. Brodt of Falls Church, Fairfax County-appealed, before starting, to the Adjutant-General of the State for protection from lawless outrage, and liberty to stay on his place and mind his own business. The reply was that all who proved loyal to the State would be protected, but must hold themselves subject to draft as militia to defend the State in her rebellion. Of course, Mr. Brodt, not liking the prospect, evacuated Virguia, and it is doubtful whether Fairfax County will poll a handred votes against Secession

THE HIGHEST BEAVEN OF INVEN-TION.

It is Hudibras, we believe, who speaks of one of his heroes as

"for profound And solid lying much renowned." But that genius would have stood utterly ap-

palled in view of the use made of the Telegraph by the Southern rebels. That the Baltimore mob annihilated the Massachusetts regiment they assaulted-that our Seventh Regiment was destroyed by he Maryland militia between Annapolis and Wa hington-that Gen. Scott has resigned and accepted the command of Jeff. Davis's forcesthat President Lincoln is habitually drunk, or terribly frightened, or begging for a truce-suci is the staple of the dispatches which emblazon the Southern journals. Here is a specimen brick which we copy from The Petersburg (Va.) Express, telegraphed to it from Richmond on the "It is reported that a disputch has been received by the Gov

ernor, from the Secretary of War (Cameton), inquiring whether, if he came to Richmond, he could be protected, his purpose being to ask for an armittice of 60 days!" -Why not say at once that Gen. Cameron had

came to proffer a surrender of Washington, and urge Jeff. Davis to hurry up and take possession of the White House! Why make two bites of such a cherry?

Loud complaints are made against some of the articles of outfit furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to our volunteer soldiery. In Brooklyn, the blankets served to the men at first were so rotten that they almost fell to pieces. Col. Hawkins's Zonaves, now at Castle Garden, are scarcely better provided for in this respect. Their blankets, a specimen of which was shown us vesterday, are coarse, dirt-colored things, made of shoddy (woolen rags), woolen waste, and cotton, utterly worthless for warmth, or protection from heavy dows or rain. Some of the uniforms which have been got up are equally valueless. Poor, sleezy stuff, woven open enough for seives, and then filled with shearmen's dust, is thrown together in the rudest and most flimsy manner. Such goods are not fit for soldiers who are just about entering upon a severe campaign. They should receive stout, substantial, well-made garments, and nothing less should be accepted from the contractors.

The officer who would knowingly allow such trash to pass as has been given to some of the men deserves the fate which Wellington meted out to some of his rascally purveyors when in the Peninsula. There is a belief that a good deal of jobbing is going on in the matter of supplies, and that certain individuals have a very potent voice in the awarding of contracts, and otherwise managing the affairs of the State, who are not remarkably noted for disinterestedness. This business should cease at once. While the patriotic citizens of New-York are perfectly wiling to give liberally of their substance in this struggle, they will not permit the soldiers to be cheated, nor will they quietly submit themselves

to spoliation. As yet, very little has been done toward organ izing Cavalry regiments for the armies of the Union, the original call not having required say. But cavalry, aside from their use in battle, are the eyes of an army, and to an advance in a hostile country are indispensable. We hear with pleasure, therefore, that James H. Van Alen, esq., in Dutchess County, aided by Col. S. H. Mix in Schoharie, is now raising a regiment of Mounted Rangers, to be picked men throughout, and skilled not merely in horsemanship but in the care of horses as well. A hap-hazard levy of volunteer cavalry is of no account, but such a regiment will do good service. Mr. Van Alea's post-office is New-Hamburgh; Mr. Mix's, Scho-

We are constantly receiving notes recommend ing caution and reserve on the part of the Government in their dealings with certain prominens men, who were but a few days since the most determined friends of the South. We admit the force of the axiom against sudden conversions, but in the present case, it may reasonably be supposed that these Sauls have seen a great light, which they will not soon forget. It sounds strange to hear them shouting for the Government; but, even if they wished to go altogether backward, the current of honest patriotism would sweep them away like straws. Nevertheless, it may be well to give them a long probation before trusting them in positions which might be turned against us.

The Mails for Europe. The mails per Nisgara for Europe, via Halifax and Liverpool, close at 9 o'clock, and the steamer saffa about H o'clock to-morrow.

From Boston.

Mr. Adams, Minister to Enghand, Laves in diagrams forms Ningara to-morrow.

Covernor Andrew and staff, with the members of the Executive Council, visited Mr. Adams this after-